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Some such effect of the "personal equation" may be noted in the following table which is taken from Dr. Francis H. Herrick's invaluable monograph on "The American Lobster," published by the U. S. Fish Commission in the *Bulletin* for 1895. The figures showing the number of eggs in lobsters of various sizes are omitted, the numbers of lobsters of various sizes examined being alone of interest in this connection as showing the large apparent excess of lobsters whose length was in even inches over those whose length was in even half-inches, and the excess of the latter over the animals of intermediate size.

TABLE 15. (PAGE 51, "THE AMERICAN LOBSTER.")

Length of Lobster.	Number of Lobsters Examined.	Length of Lobster.	Number of Lobsters Examined.
Inches.		*Inches.*	
8	6	12 3-4	12
8 1-4	2	13	321
8 1-2	3	13 1-4	5
8 3-4	3	13 1-2	146
9	143	13 3-4	2
9 1-4	35	14	426
9 1-2	241	14 1-2	90
9 3-4	55	15	280
10	514	15 1-4	1
10 1-4	61	15 1-2	45
10 1-2	532	15 3-4	3
10 3-4	45	16	103
11	568	16 1-4	1
11 1-4	43	16 1-2	13
11 1-2	307	17	30
11 3-4	11	17 1-2	3
12	414	18	7
12 1-4	8	19	4
12 1-2	156		

C.-E. A. WINSLOW.

THE FATALITY OF CERTAIN DISEASES.

The following is taken from the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, April 26, 1900: —

In consequence of the enactment of improved laws and regulations, and the better enforcement of laws which had long existed but had hitherto been neglected, the practice of notification of infectious diseases has made it possible to determine the fatality of such diseases with a considerable degree of accuracy. The application of these results gives a greater degree of certainty to the prognosis of disease.

It should be noted, however, that all percentages derived from statistics of this character are probably a little too high, since the registration of deaths as now conducted in the States and cities included in the list is more perfectly enforced than the notification of cases, many mild cases escaping notification, especially those of scarlet fever and measles.

The following extract comprises the substance of the returns to certain inquiries sent out by the United States Commissioners to the Paris Exposition of 1900, and compiled under their direction: *

In consequence of inquiries sent out in 1899 information was secured in regard to 619,765 reported cases of small-pox, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and measles, which occurred in the years 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1898, together with 75,715 registered deaths from these diseases which occurred in the same years. These were reported by the following States and cities: —

STATES.†

Massachusetts, ...	1894–98	Vermont, ...	1896–97
Michigan, ...	1894–98	Connecticut, ...	1898
Rhode Island, ...	1894–98	Indiana, ...	1898

CITIES.

New York City,‡ . . .	1894–98	Reading, ...	1894–98
Chicago, ...	1894–98	Hudson Co., N. J., . .	1894–98
Philadelphia, ...	1894–98	Cincinnati, ...	1894–97
Pittsburg, ...	1894–98	St. Louis, ...	1894–97
Cleveland, ...	1894–98	Baltimore, ...	1894–97
New Orleans, ...	1894–98	Milwaukee, ...	1895–97
Minneapolis, ...	1894–98	Rochester, ...	1894–97
St. Paul, ...	1894–98	Denver, ...	1894–96
Buffalo, ...	1894–98	San Francisco, . . .	1898
Toledo, ...	1894–98		

The results of the returns received from the foregoing States and cities are as follows: —

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* Public Hygiene and State Medicine in the United States, p. 21.

† The returns of several large cities (Boston, Worcester, Providence, Detroit, Hartford, New Haven, and Indianapolis) are included in the statistics of these States.

‡ Including the figures of the consolidated city for 1898.

Diseases.	Reported Cases.	Registered Deaths.	Fatality (Per cent).
Small-pox	9,222	2,385	25.8
Typhoid fever	69,758	13,284	19.0
Diphtheria and croup	195,783	44,411	22.7
Scarlet fever	117,847	9,211	7.2
Measles	217,755	6,424	2.8
Total	619,765	75,715	

These results agree fairly well with those of the English Local Government Board for the eight years 1890–97, which showed a fatality for typhoid fever of 18.05 per cent, for diphtheria of 23 per cent, and for scarlet fever of 4.9 per cent.

In the compilation of these figures it was found necessary to reject the returns of several entire States and cities, in consequence of manifest deficiency in the number of reported cases.

The use of antitoxin for the treatment of diphtheria became general in the early months of 1895 throughout the country. If, therefore, the returns for the year 1894 be treated separately it appears that there were 25,844 reported cases, and 7654 deaths in that year, the fatality being 29.6 per cent, while the fatality of the remaining years was only 21.6 per cent.

Treating the year 1898 in the same manner, the fatality was only 20.5 per cent, or the ratio of 31,494 cases to 6471 deaths. In two States and seven cities combined, having a total population of 4,250,000, the fatality from diphtheria in 1894 was 29.7 per cent, and in the same places in 1898 it was only 14.6 per cent, confirming the statement that the diphtheria fatality has been cut in twain since the general introduction of antitoxin treatment. It is also quite noteworthy that in several large cities, situated a thousand miles apart, the diphtheria fatality before 1895 was quite uniformly from 29 to 30 per cent.

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DANISH LABOR STATISTICS.

The *Nationalökonomisk Tidsskrift* (1ste Hefte, 1900) quotes figures from the *Statistiske Medelelser* of 1897 upon wages of agricultural